

The Western Democrat.

State Library

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET. CHARACTERS IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER. \$5 per annum IN ADVANCE. W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1863. TWELFTH VOLUME--NUMBER 584.

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61	Peter G. Evans	S. B. Evans	J. H. McNeill
62	M. A. Allen	James A. Keith	
63	George N. Folk		
64	Jos. W. Hinton	Wm. H. Bagley	

The above Regiments are in the following Brigades: (Clements)—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st. Cooke's—15th, 27th, 45th and 48th. Davidson's—29th. Davis's—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d. Hoke's—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th. Hampton's—9th, (cavalry). Iverson's—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d. Lane's—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th. W. H. F. Lee's—19th, (cavalry). Pryor's—1st and 3d. Pender's—13th, 16th, 23d, 34th and 38th. Pettigrew's—11th, 26th, 32d, 41th, 47th and 52d. Ransom's—14th, 35th, 38th, 49th and 55th. Ransom's—2d, 10th, 11th and 36th. Robertson's—1st, 59th, and 63d. The 10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th Regiments are not Brigaded.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 50th, 63d and 64th are cavalry Regiments. The 10th, 36th and 40th are Artillery Regiments.

In addition to the Regiments, there are the following Battalions: Lion-Cot, Chas E. Shober's infantry (formerly Whiston J. Green's); Maj J. H. Netherland's Rangers; Maj R. W. Whiston's Sharpshooters; Maj John W. Moore's Artillery; Maj W. L. Young's Artillery; Maj Alex. McKee's Artillery; Col Peter Marshall's camp Guard; Col. Wm H. Thomas has a Legion of Highlanders and Indians numbering over 1,500 men.

COTTON CARDS AND SHOES.

Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will only secure a pair as we have only ten pair.

We have on hand and can make to order calf-skin Shoes and Gaiters, of very fine English leather. Ladies' calf-skin Booties. Lot of thick Brogans, large sizes.

J. P. BUTT, Mint Street, Charlotte, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED.

BLACK ALPACCA. BLUE FLANNELS. SHIRTS, COTTON—black and white. BLEACHED SHIRTING.

J. S. PHILLIPS. June 23, 1863.

Partnership.

WILLIAMS & OATES Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS. The style of the firm will hereafter be WILLIAMS, OATES & CO.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.

WILLIAMS & OATES. Dec 9, 1862.

DR. J. M. MILLER,

Charlotte, N. C., Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in the Brickley building opposite to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Patrick J. Lawrie, deceased, are requested to call and make immediate payment to SAM'L P. SMITH, Attorney for Executor. Dec 30, 1862.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent and no further, than as prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrollment of men for the public defence and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard for home defence all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations of the State charged with the duties of churches, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act, to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions according to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862. Provided that when a Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

Sec. 6. That the said guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrection, either by regiments, battalions, or companies, or mass, or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his discretion may direct, shall be under his command, through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in extending this act he is authorized by the Governor, not for more than three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at any one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted, he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and accoutrements of the State when or as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and ordinances of law relating to the militia and guard of this State, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the commissions of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, be suspended only during the period of such service.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification.

[Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

By the Governor of N. Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears to me that the necessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the Proclamation of July 10th, in force for thirty days from and after the 12th inst., in regard to the exportation of cotton and woolen cloth, cotton and woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, has signed these presents, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the city of Raleigh this 10th day of August, A. D. 1863, and in the eighty-third year of our Independence.

Z. B. VANCE, By the Governor: R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y. Aug 17, 1863.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, Greensboro, N. C.

The Fall session of this Institution will commence on the 4th of August next.

TERMS FOR THE SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:—Board, including washing, lights, fuel, &c., \$22; English Tutor, \$30; Music on the Piano, Harp or Guitar, \$30; Vocal Music, \$12 50; Oil Painting, \$30; Drawing, \$12 50; Grecian Painting, \$15; Ancient and Modern Languages, each \$12 50.

For further particulars apply to RICHARD STERLING, Principal. June 30, 1863. 2m-pd

TANNERY.

We have a Tannery in full operation about six miles from Charlotte, on the C. & S. C. Railroad line. It is a first-class Tannery, and we are prepared to purchase, at market prices, all descriptions, and supply the trade at current prices.

A. H. GRIFFITH, C. E. BELL. July 13, 1863.

BLANK DEEDS, Warrants, Ejectments, &c.

Printing promptly executed to order.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash.

Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of approval.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 15th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent Bonds as stated at a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent Bonds will be furnished as stated.

Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS. Charlotte, March 24, 1863.

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Our terms are five dollars per year in advance. Individual or local shipplers will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.

The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

On Tuesday of Court week Hon. William Lender addressed a portion of the citizens of Cleveland. His remarks were very encouraging, recommending the desponding to fight on, as that was the only road to an honorable and permanent peace. His audience was graced by a number of ladies. We were very much pleased with the honorable gentleman's address, as was every one else who heard speak of it.—Shelby Eagle.

RECONSTRUCTION.—What is it? Submission. What is the difference between submission and subjugation? In the one case, we fight to the last, and if we suffer subjugation, take the consequences. In the other, the consequences are the same, with the ignoble difference that we embrace the yoke of bondage, kiss the hand that smites us, acknowledge the justice of the cause against which we have rebelled, and thank our persecutors for the punishment inflicted, because it was deserved. Who is prepared for this? Who? Let him stand forth and declare his sentiments, and then let him be sent to Yankeeedom—for such a man has no business in the Confederacy. But who is to decide the question of reconstruction? Those who have remained at home? No. They have no voice in the matter. The army must decide that question. How is it, boys, ye who have suffered and bled and fought and toiled—ye who have waded through rivers of blood—the blood of your enemies and your own commingled—how is it? North Carolina veterans, who have living and dead, brought imperishable honor to your native State, are you in favor of reconstruction?

Reconstruction is submission, and submission is disgrace, dishonor—slavery for the males—prostitution and infamy for the females of the South. Who will submit? Any? None but cowards—Wadesboro Argus.

NORTH CAROLINA COAL.—We have seen a specimen of anthracite coal, discovered on the farm of Mr. Wade, in Rockingham county, North Carolina. The coal appears to be very good, and has been so proven, we understand, by the proper test. The vein now worked is only six feet under ground, and three feet thick. Col. B. M. Jones is engaged in the operation of mining this coal, and the work is progressing under the superintendence of Mr. Ambrose Barret, a practical miner. The Upper Dan River Valley, in which the above mine is located, has been known for some years to contain a coal basin of considerable extent, and it was considered that anthracite coal was the predominant deposit. Should this impression prove to be correct in other openings as it has in the mine of Wade's farm, the coal field of this region will be of very great value to the Confederacy.—Richmond Dispatch.

MORGAN'S MEN.—We learn, from Adjutant Cunningham, that a number of Morgan's men have recently escaped through the Yankee lines, from Ohio, swelling the force that succeeded in making the "whore trip" to fully six hundred. They are encamped near Morristown, Tennessee, and will soon be in a condition to pick up a few hostages to hold for the security of their beloved commander.

DISHONORING THE CURRENCY.

A few days ago one of our acquaintances offered to a man Confederate Treasury notes in payment for a note falling due. The offer was declined—the holder expressing his determination to retain in his possession the individual obligation. Our friend appealed to us for counsel. We gave him the advice which follows, and as it was well considered we have no objection to putting it upon record for the benefit of any who may under like circumstances be asking what they must do. We advised our friend to take two witnesses and to present to the holder of his note the amount which was due in the currency of the day, and if he refused to announce to him that he would pay the note afterwards only under the sternest compulsion.

Every man who expects to be worth anything when the war is over should be a zealous advocate for the Government. But in dishonoring the currency he aims a blow at the very vitals of the Confederacy. Treasury notes are the only means which we have of paying our soldiers, of buying clothing and provisions, of purchasing munitions of war, of procuring transportation—in short, of carrying on our entire operations, both civil and military. Disparage these, destroy their standing with the people, and you clog the wheels of all enterprises, you arrest the whole machinery, you entail financial anarchy upon the people—the fearful harbinger of civil anarchy and of subjugation. A Government without credit cannot stand long in the presence of such a foe as the one threatening us. Though we might continue to struggle, it would be like the feeble and irregular resistance of a crude and undisciplined rabble against the trained columns of the invader. To a result so deplorable let every man reflect that he is contributing whenever he declines the common currency of the country.

Why, then, should any one say I will not take Confederate notes in payment of debts? Our very selfishness should restrain us from such a suicidal policy. If there is not patriotism enough left in the hearts of creditors to honor the issues of the Confederacy during its fierce conflict with the foe, let some less worthy principle produce the result. Let that regard which every prudent man must bestow upon his own interests prompt him to beware of doing night which can bring disaster upon the people. But surely every patriot will say, The money which our soldiers receive, the currency paid to the men who bare their breasts to the red storm of the battle, is good enough to pay any notes which I may hold.—Augusta Chronicle.

MOVEMENTS FOR PEACE.

We feel that we have entitled ourselves to the confidence of our readers—full confidence in our sincerity, and some confidence in our judgment. We never deceived or knowingly misled them. We never have asked or desired anything at the hands of the people, nor do we now. What we say to them therefore is uninfluenced by any other desire than for the public good. The very safety of the people, and of all they possess, and all they hold dear, now and hereafter, is involved in their present action. Knowing this, we feel that it is a duty we cannot sufficiently perform, to press upon our readers our most solemn convictions of the fatal tendency of certain movements recently set on foot, by some who, like ourselves and every one else in the South, desire peace, but who are taking the very steps of all others most calculated to prolong the war.

We say we desire peace—it is our daily and nightly prayer. All that we have in jeopardy by the war. One as dear as life itself, now exposed to the hazards of battle, would be restored to the quiet and safe pursuits of life by peace. If therefore, there were the slightest hope that any one thing that the people of North Carolina can do, outside of the army, would ensure or facilitate peace, how eagerly would we urge them to do that one thing! But it is not so. The people of North Carolina, outside of the army, are not only powerless to give more than their prayers for peace, but all else that they do—all that some of them are doing—is for war. All the victories that our enemies have gained are not so encouraging to them to continue the war, as the conviction they are too ready to receive, that any considerable portion of the people of a State, and especially of a State that has sent so many gallant soldiers to the field, are tired of battling for liberty, for life, for property, for peace, and ready to make any terms short of a final separation, and a full recognition of independence.

We impugn not the motives of those who are pursuing a course in our deliberate opinion so fatal to their own and their country's honor and welfare; but we warn them that they are doing nothing but evil by talking of peace, so long as the enemy is fired with a bitter and malignant hate, a covetous hankering after our property, and a determination to degrade us below the level of the meanest slave that ever breathed. They are engaged in a deliberate scheme of extermination of the white race of the South. They hate this race for its actual superiority, and yet more for the superiority it boasts of, over themselves, in morals, manners, intelligence and wealth. They hate us for the success with which five millions have withstood twenty-five millions, backed by all the appliances of war and assisted by the desperadoes of the old world. They hate us as fanatics only can hate. They have given not the first remote sign of a willingness to listen to proposals for peace. They will not give such a sign as long as they are successful in battle, or see indications of a giving way by the people of the South.

What sort of a peace would the so-called peace men propose? What would they accept? Anything short of the independence of the Confederacy? Surely not. And that is exactly what the enemy will never agree to until whipped into it. Anything short of that—any reconstruction of the Union—would be the basest, most disastrous end of a great and glorious struggle that any people ever submitted to. And it would not be peace for from it—if it would be the beginning of a more bloody war than is now upon us—a war of extermination—a war between races—in which the inferior would have the active aid of our present enemies. Tell us not that we could get guarantees of our rights from the enemy. Such guarantees cannot be had, but if they could be, they would not be worth the paper on which they were written. We had those guarantees in the old Union, and they were worthless. They could not be otherwise.

We will not pursue the subject further at present. But we tell our readers, with all the solemnity of the great issue at stake, that the only hope of having peace at all, lies in CONQUERING IT. No paper resolutions, no proposals, no conferences, will be of any avail to save life, liberty, and property, unless enforced at the point of the bayonet. A great victory by Gen. Lee, which the country may feel assured of when the next battle is fought, or a war between England and the United States, which is more than probable, will disperse the clouds which have gathered before the visions of the timid and desponding, and, with the blessing of God, give us independence and safety as a distinct, and great and prosperous Nation.

MURDER OF A LADY IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Morton (Miss.) correspondent of the Atlanta Appeal, writing on the 8th inst., gives the following account of a fiendish murder perpetrated recently by the Federals upon the person of a young married lady near the city of Natchez:

"A Yankee lieutenant and two private soldiers entered the house of the party deceased, who, in the absence of her husband, was the only occupant of the place, demanding where her husband was concealed. She refused to tell him, and at the same time asked what they wanted with him. The Yankee officer told her that what they wanted with him was his business and none of hers, and said that he would give her three minutes to reveal the whereabouts of her husband, and if she did not do so in that time he would take her life. She refused peremptorily, when, the time having expired, the murderer deliberately took off her scarf, and with the assistance of his men hung her up by the neck in her own house, and left her in the agonies of a violent death. She was afterwards cut down by her friends, but life had long since been extinct. The gentleness who relates this horrible, strange, foul, and unnatural murder, is now in this town, and is an old citizen of Natchez, having edited at one time a weekly journal in that city. He says he saw the dead body after it was cut down.

The brutes who committed this murder are the people that some men here in the South are encouraging by holding public meetings and denouncing our authorities: Shame, shame, shame! How long must we tolerate yankee sympathizers in the South?

CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

A Convention of the North Carolina troops of Gen. Lee's army was held at Orange C. H., Va., on the 13th inst.; for the purpose of rebuking the treacherous proceedings of some of the people of the great State who are led on in their folly by bad and revengeful men. The brigades represented in the Convention were those of Gens. Davis, Stuart, Hoke, Lane, Pettigrew, Iverson, Ransom, Daniel and Seales. The resolutions adopted by the Convention set forth, in substance:

1st. That our separation from the Northern Government is final and eternal, and that "we do not intend that the action of any portion of our people at home shall so bind our hands as to make further resistance on our part impossible."

2d. That we cannot comprehend the base feeling that would return to the embrace of an enemy who has carried on a war of invasion against us for more than two years, coupled with every savage infliction which he has had the power to impose.

3d. That while the soldiers are sacrificing even their lives for our independence, their friends at home should not cast a chill and gloom on their hopes by untimely reprimands and base leanings towards submission; that we would be untrue to our principles, untrue to our wives and children, who would be the greatest sufferers by submission; untrue to our noble dead, untrue to our interests, untrue to the cause of freedom, now to submit to the domination of such a race the Northern people, and that we fear their rule more than their war.

4th. Condemns the action of various county meetings recently held as favoring the cause of the enemy.

5th. Denounces the course of the Raleigh Standard, and pronounces as false the statement made by its proprietor that his course is approved by a large number of the troops from North Carolina.

6th. Suggests that the public authorities of North Carolina should take measures for the suppression of the paper named, as well as others that follow, if it should be found that true patriotism in the State had so far lost its hold on the minds and hearts of the people as to be unable to check the course of these disloyal journals.

7th. That we heartily approve of the noble and patriotic course of Gov. Vance in the struggle for our independence; that we are willing to entrust the honor and integrity of our State in his hands, and that we are confident he will not betray his trust.

A committee, consisting of Cols. Garrett, Jones, and Grimes, were appointed to prepare an address to the people of North Carolina, and they the meeting adjourned. A correspondent writes: "The meeting was not boisterous, but calm, quiet, and deliberate, and seemed to be fully impressed with the importance of the object which had drawn them together. Meetings of a similar character have also been held in all the regiments by the officers and men. All the speakers seemed to take the ground that the people at home who were getting up these meetings were the men who do not want to come out under the proclamation of the President calling for the forty to forty-five per cent."

THE TAX IN KIND.

The Hon. James L. Pugh, of Alabama, has recently written a concise elucidation of the tax law of the last Congress. He says: "No direct tax on land and slaves can be laid by Congress without an apportionment. Representation and direct taxes are inseparable. No direct tax can be laid constitutionally without a census—no census can be taken during the war. Hence, those who favor a tax on property, and not on production, incomes and profits, are for violating the Constitution.

A tax on property instead of productions would necessarily oppress the citizen and soldier, because the tax, in order to be uniform, must be laid on the land of the soldiers as well as the citizen who has been driven from their homes by the enemy and making nothing; then property must sell under the hammer to pay taxes.

The provision tax or tax in kind, can oppress no one, as no person pays anything if he makes nothing; whereas, the tax on property must be the same on every one, and paid in money, whether the land makes provisions or grass and weeds. The provision tax will stop the increase of the war debt and the further issues of Confederate money, sustain credit abroad and confidence at home, and above all, feed the army abundantly. A tax on property will accomplish neither of these results. Hence, I am in favor of the tax in kind, and the money tax on income and profits, instead of a money tax on property.

Whether you lay a tax on property or a tax in kind, it must be the same on every body, because if the property or crops of any one, whether citizen or soldier, is excepted, uniformity is destroyed and the tax is unconstitutional.

The provision tax of one tenth is all the planter pays, while incomes from speculation, &c., are taxed as high as fifteen per cent. Potatoes, peas and ground peas, left in the field for stock, are not counted, because the tax law requires an account only of such portions of the crop usually gathered as "have been sold or consumed prior to making the estimate." This was intended to guard against fraud and evasion of the tax law, but cannot embrace potatoes, peas, &c., usually left in the field, as these have not been sold or consumed prior to estimate, which will be made as soon as the crop is gathered. The Government will need grain, &c., at once, to supply the army and stop the increase of Confederate money."

FIGHT AT SPARTA AND ROUT OF THE ENEMY. We have reliable information that on Sunday last, 9th inst., three regiments of the left wing of Rosecrank's army advanced on and attacked Forrest's army, which was gallantly repulsed by General Forrest, who had one regiment of Tennesseeans. The enemy had made three distinct charges, in each of which they were repulsed, and were finally routed, leaving their dead upon the field. Our information is that the enemy impressed from citizens buggies, carriages and wagons,